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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/805,890	03/22/2004	Padmapani C. Nallan	7017 CI/ETCH/METAL-NVM/JB	1896
44182	7590	09/20/2006	EXAMINER	
PATTERSON & SHERIDAN, LLP APPLIED MATERIALS INC 595 SHREWSBURY AVE SUITE 100 SHREWSBURY, NJ 07702			TRAN, BINH X	
			ART UNIT 1765	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/805,890	NALLAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Binh X. Tran	1765

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18, 21 and 22 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-18, 21-22 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Terminal Disclaimer

1. The terminal disclaimer filed on 7-11-2006 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of 6,806,095 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1-15, 17-18, 21-22 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-17 of U.S. Patent No. 7,094,704. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not

patentably distinct from each other because the claims of US 7,094,704 is narrower than the current application (10/805,890) claim by further disclosing the present of oxygen gas (O₂).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 12-18, 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moise et al. (US 2001/0055852) in view of Jeon (US 6,790,755).

Respect to claim 1, 12, 17, and 21, Moise discloses a method for etching comprising the step of:

introducing into an etch chamber a substrate having a dielectric material (such as PZT);

providing into the etch chamber a process gas comprising CO and Cl₂ (paragraph 0159, 0160, 0166);

expose the dielectric material to a plasma formed from the process gas.

Moise further discloses it is possible to replace PZT with Hf containing material as an alternate material (paragraph 0148). Moise fails to disclose the dielectric material is TaO₂ (aka tantalum oxide) or ZrO₂ (aka zirconium oxide) or ZrSiO₂ (aka zirconium silicate), or HfSiO₂ (aka hafnium silicate). However, Moise clearly teaches to use high-k dielectric material including PZT. In a method for making semiconductor device, Jeon teaches to use PZT, tantalum oxide, zirconium oxide, zirconium silicate or hafnium silicate as a high-k dielectric material. Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify Moise in view of Jeon by using tantalum oxide, zirconium oxide, zirconium silicate or hafnium silicate because equivalent and substitution of one for the other would produce an expected result.

Respect to claims 2-4, and 22 Moise discloses to use Cl₂ gas (paragraph 0159, 0160, 0166). Respect to claim 6, Moise discloses the step of maintaining a gas pressure of 10 mtorr (paragraph 0097, read on applicant's range of 2-100 mtorr). Respect to claim 8, Moise discloses applying a bias power to a cathode electrode of 0-1000 Watts (Fig 1a, read on applicant's range).

Respect to claims 13-14, Moise discloses the step of maintaining a temperature of 250-400 °C during etching (paragraph 0205, read on applicant's claimed range). The limitation of claims 15, 18 and 22 has been discussed above under Moise's reference. Respect to claim 16, Moise teaches to use HCl as a chlorine source (table in paragraph

0160). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify Moise by etching Hafnium containing material with CO and chlorine because equivalent and substitution of one for the other would produce an expected result.

7. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moise in view of Jeon as applied to claim 1-6 above, and further in view of Xing (US 6,492,222).

Claim 7 differs from Moise and Jeon by the specific pressure value. In a plasma etching method for high-k dielectric material, Xing discloses that the plasma process pressure is a result effective variables (Table 2-6). Xing further discloses teaches to adjust the pressure value in order to control etch rate (Table 5). The result effective variable is commonly determined by routine experiment. The process of conducting routine experiments so as to produce an expected result is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to perform routine experiment to obtain optimal pressure as an result.

8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moise in view of Jeon as applied to claim 1-6 above, and further in view of Fujikawa et al. (US 6,764,972).

Claim 9 differs from Moise and Jeon by the specific bias power value. However, Moise clearly teaches to control the bias power between 0-1000 Watts (Fig 1a). In a plasma etching method, Fujikawa discloses that the bias power value is a result effective variables vary from 10-25 Watts (col. 7-8, within applicants value). The process

of conducting routine experiments so as to produce an expected result is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to perform routine experiment to obtain optimal bias power as an expected result.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moise in view of Jeon as applied to claim 1-6 above, and further in view of Hart et al. (US 2002/0142609).

Claim 10 differs from Moise and Jeon by the specific inductive source power. However, Moise clearly teaches to use inductive couple plasma (ICP, See paragraph 122). In a plasma etching method, Hart discloses inductive source power is a result effective variable. Hart further discloses to control the source power of 800 watts to 3.5 kilowatts (paragraph 0045, within applicant's range of 200-2500 Watts). The process of conducting routine experiments so as to produce an expected result is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to perform routine experiment to obtain optimal results.

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claim 5, 11 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims, along with filing of an acceptable terminal disclaimer.

Response to Arguments

11. In previous office action, the examiner rejected claims 1-15, 17-18, 21-22 under provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection with respect to copending

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10/143,397. However, in the office action, the examiner converted the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection with respect to application 10/143,397 into obviousness-type double patenting rejection with respect to US 7,094,704 because the application 10/143,397, now US 7,094,704.

The applicants argue that "Moise teaches using Cl₂, O₂, CF₄, and Ar to etch PZT or SBT materials. These material are different and have material characteristics than HfO₂, ZrO₂, ZrSiO₂, HfSiO₂ and TaO₂, as claimed by Applicants". According to Applicants, "the teaching in Moise cannot be utilized to anticipate the present application because Moise is intended to etch materials different from the material claimed by Applicants" (page 6 of the remarks). This argument does not commensurate with the examiner's previous ground of rejection. The examiner did not reject claims 1-4, 6, 8, 12-18, 21-22 as being anticipated under Moise (i.e. 35 USC 102) as argued applicant. The examiner rejected these claims under 35 USC 103(a) (i.e. obviousness rejections).

The applicants further argue that "Jeon does not teach a particular gas mixture utilized to etch each high-k material as stated above. Combining the high-k materials suggested by Jeon into the etch process as taught by Moise would not necessary enable and yield a workable etch process" (page 6 of the remark). This argument is not persuasive. Applicants have not provided any evidence or citation to either applied references the demonstrate that the combination of the reference would "not enable and yield a workable etch process". The argument of counsel cannot take the place of evidence in the record. See MPEP 716.01(c) (II). Motivation has been provided to

combine the Moise and Jeon reference, is that both reference teaches to etch high k material. Further, Jeon discloses in that PZT, tantalum oxide, zirconium oxide, zirconium silicate or hafnium silicate is a high-k dielectric material. Equivalent and substitution of one high-k material to another high-k material would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Moreover, applicants have not provided any further evidence (e.g. unexpected result) to rebut the *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Binh X. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-1469. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and every other Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nadine Norton can be reached on (571) 272-1465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Binh X. Tran

NADINE G. NORTON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
